Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information			
Candidate surname	Other names		
Pearson Edexcel Centr	e Number Candidate Number		
Level 3 GCE			
14/	4. 2020		
Wednesday 13 May 2020			
Afternoon (Time: 2 hours 15 minutes) Paper Reference <b>8HIO/1F</b>			
History			
Advanced Subsidiary			
Paper 1: Breadth study with interp	oretations		
Option 1F: In search of the American dream: the USA, c1917–96			
You must have:	Total Marks		
Extracts Booklet (enclosed)			
(			

#### **Instructions**

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- There are three sections in this question paper. Answer **ONE** question from Section A, **ONE** question from Section B and the question in Section C.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
  - there may be more space than you need.

### **Information**

- The total mark for this paper is 60.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
  - use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.

# **Advice**

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ▶



#### **SECTION A**

# **Answer EITHER Question 1 OR Question 2.**

# **EITHER**

1 Was Martin Luther King's contribution the main reason for the success of the black American civil rights campaign in the years 1955–68?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

#### OR

Was the influence of the news media the main reason for the decline in confidence in the American presidency in the years 1968–80?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)









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#### **SECTION B**

# **Answer EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.**

#### **EITHER**

3 How far did the position of American women change in the years 1941–80?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

#### OR

**4** How far do you agree that, in the years 1917–80, the impact of the Second World War had the most significant influence on the quality of life of the American people?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)













TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 20 MARKS

#### **SECTION C**

	Section		
Study Extracts 1 and 2 in the Extracts Booklet before you answer this question.			
5	Historians have different views about the impact of the Reagan presidency on the USA. Analyse and evaluate the extracts and use your knowledge of the issues to explain your answer to the following question.		
	How far do you agree with the view that Reagan's economic policies had a positive impact on America in the years 1981–96?		
		(20)	
•••••			
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(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)
TOTAL FOR BARER – 60 MARKS



# **Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE**

# Wednesday 13 May 2020

Afternoon

Paper Reference 8HI0/1F

# **History**

**Advanced Subsidiary** 

Paper 1: Breadth study with interpretations

Option 1F: In search of the American dream: the USA, c1917-96

# **Extracts Booklet**

Do not return this Extracts Booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ▶





#### Extracts for use with Section C.

**Extract 1:** From Dinesh D' Souza, *How an Ordinary Man Became an Extraordinary Leader*, published 1997.

Reagan's monetary policies practically eliminated the problem of inflation. Additionally, his tax cuts produced a wave of economic growth and promoted the reorganisation of big business that continued through the 1980s and whose effects persist in the 1990s. These were not victories obtained without pain: he had to steer the country through a gut-wrenching reorganisation of major sectors of the economy. Yet his vision was such that he never allowed himself to lose sight of his major goals.

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Reagan realised early on that the deficits would cause a serious political dilemma for many Democrats. By Reagan's second term, even if lawmakers of both parties weren't willing to actually eliminate programs, they had little choice but to consider modest reductions in existing ones. They were also essentially prevented from proposing new spending schemes. As a result of economic growth and spending restraint, the deficit in the late 1980s began to decline, and during the 1990s, the federal budget actually saw a surplus. Thus, even on the objectives that had proved most difficult to achieve throughout his administration, Reagan ultimately achieved a measure of success.

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# **Extract 2:** From a History of the USA since 1865.

Reagan was concerned with the vision of how things should be, and could ignore the side-effects, such as the budget deficit and the increasing gap between rich and poor because of his tax policies. Conservatives wanted freedom to be individuals, not the New Deal idea of freedom from need. Reagan's economic policies showed this. By the second term of 1984-88, the results of economic policies were mixed. The federal budget went into deficit, but inflation was halted and there was a sustained period of peacetime prosperity.

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However, the very rich grew richer, whilst middle-class incomes remained static, and the poor gained least, because cutbacks in federal aid programmes most directly affected them. The Republican administration changed priorities in America. The liberal agenda of social welfare and intervention for the good of all, had been replaced by a conservative one that valued individual enterprise. Consequently, by 1992 the gap between richest and poorest had grown even wider.

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# Acknowledgements

Extract 1 from: *How an Ordinary Man Became an Extraordinary Leader* By Dinesh D' Souza © Simon & Schuster – 1991

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